

before it was distinguished by S. P. Gmelin as *Limnanthemum* (1770), and this name must accordingly be used for our Floating Hearts. The larger of our northeastern species should be called

NYMPHOIDES **aquaticum** (Walt.), n. comb. *Anonymos aquatica* Walt. Fl. Carol. 109 (1788). *Limnanthemum trachyspermum* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 390 (1867). *Limnanthemum aquaticum* Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. ix. 12 (1889).

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM L., var. **nemorale** (G. S. Miller), n. comb. *A. nemorale* G. S. Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xiii. 87 (1899).—With the small greenish or greenish-white flowers of *A. cannabinum*, but with the leaves mostly drooping or spreading on elongate petioles 1–1.5 cm. long.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L., var. **pubescens** (Gray), n. comb. *C. repens* L. Sp. 158 (1753) as to Gronovian plant. *C. sepium*, var. *repens* Gray, Syn. Fl. ii. pt. 1. 215 (1878). *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br., var. *pubescens* Gray, Man., ed. 5, 376 (1867).—This pretty plant, abundant on the coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence southward, is commonly pubescent, but not infrequently essentially glabrous, when it is separable from true *C. sepium* only by the less hastate basal lobes of the leaves, a character too inconstant to allow the specific separation of the two plants.

MYOSOTIS VIRGINICA (L.) B S P., var. **macrosperma** (Engelm), n. comb. *M. macrosperma* Engelm., Am. Jour. Sci., xlv. 98 (1844). *M. verna* Nutt., var. *macrosperma* Chapm. Fl. 333 (1860).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

(To be continued.)

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THE 13TH ANNUAL WINTER MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB was held at the University of Vermont, Burlington, January 17 and 18. Nineteen new members were elected and the longest program in the history of the Club, with 23 titles, was carried out. The annual supper complimentary to visiting members was held on the evening of the 17th, followed by a very interesting lecture on "The Flora of the Shickshock Mts. and the Gaspé Coast" by Prof. M. L. Fernald of Harvard University, illustrated by lantern slides. John Ritchie Jr. gave a talk on Mt. Washington, where the Club intends to go the first week of July next. This was also illustrated by the lantern. The



officers were reelected as follows:— Pres., Ezra Brainerd, Vice-Pres., C. G. Pringle, Treas., Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn, Sec'y., L. R. Jones. Additional members of the executive committee, Dana S. Carpenter, Mrs. E. B. Davenport, Miss Nancy Darling. Miss May O. Boynton gave a report on a beginning of a Club Library and was appointed Librarian with authority to continue the work. The Club's Bulletin No. 3 will be issued some time in April probably.— NELLIE F. FLYNN.

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SPARGANIUM DIVERSIFOLIUM, VAR. ACAULE IN MASSACHUSETTS.— In a preliminary list of New England *Sparganiaceae* (RHODORA, ix. 86, May, 1907) *Sparganium diversifolium* Graebner, var. *acaule* (Beeby) Fernald & Eames was reported from all the New England states except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Late last summer I found this *Sparganium* in Framingham, Mass. There were several plants in a muddy brook in a warm, open meadow and they were fruiting well. Near by in a shallow pool drained by this stream were numerous plants of the species. None of the latter, however, were found in the running water, nor any of the variety in the pool and no intermediate forms were observed. With the list the suggestion was made that this plant be sought in central and western Massachusetts and in northwestern Rhode Island. It now seems that, as this dwarf variety has been found somewhat east of the hill country and in the midst of sand-plains, it may well be watched for elsewhere in eastern Massachusetts and perhaps through Rhode Island.— ARTHUR J. EAMES.

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SALIX INCANA AT CASTINE, MAINE.— On Sept. 19, 1906, I collected in Castine, Hancock Co., Maine, a willow, which is pronounced by Prof. Fernald to whom it has been submitted for identification, *Salix incana* Schrank, a European species that, according to the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, is cultivated by American Nurserymen.

The several plants found were growing on a dry natural bank or low bluff close by the sea beach. They were spreading and procumbent at their bases with branches rising to 4.5–6 dm.; leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, with margins strongly revolute, and under surface densely white-tomentose.— ROBERT A. WARE, Boston.